WASHINGTON

RESTORATION OF ALABAMA. Buttone

A Bill Introduced in the Senate Declaring the State Entitled to Representation in Congress.

Debates in Both Houses on the Rights Of American Citizens.

The Colorado Admission Bill Favorably Beported in the Senate.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 12, 1868, } 11:30 o'Clock P. M. The Restevation of Alabama.

The Wilowing is a copy of a bill introduced in the senate to-day by Servator Sherman, of Ohio, providing for the restoration of Alabama into the Union. It was

fer the restoration of Alabama into the Union. It was referred to the Co smittee on the Judiciary:

Whereas the pe spie of the State of Alabama have, in strict comprisence, with the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1867, c mittled "An act to provide for the more efficient govern" ment of the rebei States," formed a constitution for the person government in conformity with the constitution of the United States, framed by a convention of delege ase elected in compliance with said act; and whereas said constitution has been ratified by a majority of the qualified persons veiting on the question of ratificatic m, and said constitution contains all the guarantees required by said act; therefore,

Be it ene ofted and declared by the Senate and House of Rapress satisfies the House of Rapress satisfies the first the State of Alabama is entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Represe statives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking it see eath prescribed by law.

the mot of March 2, 1867, referred to above. The bill

if the sect of Merch 2, 1867, referred to above. The bill was p smed over the Presidents veto:

By smed 5, That when the people of any one of the said sebel States shall have formed a constitution of the smeat in the said states shall have seven and states of the said states of said States of said states and it respects, framed by a convention of del squares elected by the male citizens of said States we sty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, soil have previous condition, who have been residents are residents of the said state for one year previous to the said state for one year previous to the said state for participation in the rebellion of sell-provide that the elective franchies shall be engineered as the said state of the said states for participation in the rebellion of reference shall be engineered as the qualifications berein such of or election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons are single or the quarking the said state of the said states of the quarking the said state of the said states and when such constitution and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when such article shall have shall be constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when such article shall have acome a part of the constitution of the United States said State, shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefore on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections in this act shall be inoperative in said State; provided, that no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

The Grant-Johnson Correspondence and the Reconstruction Committee. was p wased over the Presidents voto:-

The Grant-Johnson Correspondence and th Reconstruction Committee.
The Reconstruction Committee will held another nesting to-morrow and resume the examination con corning the Johnson-Grant correspondence. General Grant has not yet been subpænned to appear before the

Mr. Edmunds' Bill for Suspending the Prest-

peachment.
The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have already held two meetings for the consideration of Senator Ed snunds' bill relating to the suspension of the President immediately on the presentation of articles of impeachment A majority of the committee are decidedly opposed to the feature in Mr. Edmunds' bill aiming a sepending the President when a bill of impeachment announced. Mr. Edmunds disclaimed in commi see meeting that his bill aimed at being a portion of the completely surrounding the Executive as to render him perfetly inefficacious in the government of the country nd to make Congress at once the legislative and execu. tive power of the nation. There is little hope for Mr. dmunds' bill becoming law, as the committee just now stand four to three against its adoption, and will, to al appearances, remain in the same antagonistic attitude

Proposed Garrison at the Capitol. Washburne's amondment to the House Appropria. tion bill proposing the aboittion of the Capitol police and son, gives rise to a curious speculation among the democrais. One of this class, who is a prominent member of the House, asserts very positively that the radicals feel his head to do, that to provide for emergencies they are determined to barricade the Capitol against any attempt seats like Roman Senators rather than surrender. Ac-President is regarded as a man of desperate character, who, to accomplish his purposes, would resort unbesitatingly to any means however violent to crush his enemies and usorp despotic power; that to mar impeachment plots, Integrity of the Supreme Court and obstruct the radical pregramme generally, he is prepared to order the moldiers of the army to surround the Capitol, march into the legislative chambers, arrest Old Thad Stevens, Bra Wade and all their followers and send thein, of or take by drum-head court martial, to Jeriche o the Dry Tortugas. To defeat such an unpleasant result the demiscrats declare, to garrison the Capitol, stead of the mild, easy going set of blue coated Time An morial conversation, sealed on camp stools. have pacing sentinels in martial uniform armed a and fully accounted. Clanking sabres will resound it rough the corridors, and messages to Senators and Repr. scutatives will be conveyed into the chambers of legislat ion by spurred and booted warriors, smelling of gunpes der and hasty bivonacs. In place of the lounging an endant at the door of a committee room a grim and a lent centinel will pace to and fro. and inspire confiden ice and security in the nation's legislators. The roll-call will be made every morning in the rotunda and the gay ratiling of drums will, no doubt, bring a crowd from the remotest parts of Washington. will the put up on the Capitol grounds and ca mon placed in every commanding position.
The form of sadders to be employed will at first be
limited to a company; but on the slightest symptoms of danger a requisition can be made on the Secretary of War for as detail of one regiment, or a dozen, se the necessity of the case demands. Officers can have excellent quarter . In the sommittee rooms, and a ball can be got up ocean onally in the House after a few alterations of the ground plan. The Capitol will ne doubt be a delightful renort for the ladies when the new bill secome e law, and mil tary mucle to enbeittered for the humdrum bestience of making laws.

The Admission of Colorado.

The Lengte Cammittee on Territories to-day made a

favorabl a report on the Sepate bill to admit the State of Colorado tato the Union, concluding as follows :-

The committee abow an improved condition of the Territory, including to increase of population since a former bulleras retood by the President.

Postal Difficulties. Since the aduption of the present Postal Convention with Great Aritm a. says the Telegram, complaints have New York and Phila delphia go very irregularly. Mr.
Leonard Myers, mann, or of the House of Representatives, has been haveath, ething this matter to find out where the fault lies, and has received from the Postmaster General a statement, that who trouble is caused by

detention at the British office; and it is believed by the

errors of subordinates in supposing that the old rates are to be charged on printed matter to the United States.

Who Favor the High Tax on Whickey.

There are four classes of persons here who are working hard to keep up the present high tax on whickey:— First-The religious people, who think it immoral to make, sell or drink whiskey, and who are anxious for the passage of laws as pearly prohibitory as it is possito make them,

meerance folks and testotalers, who Second—The towant the manufacture of whiskey stopped altogether,
want the manufacture of whiskey stopped altogether,
and who, of course, atrongly oppose any reduction of

want the manufacture of whiskey stopped altogether, and who, of course, strongly oppose any reduction of the tax.

Third—The flicit distillers, whose best interests armbeared by having a large corruption fund to study with officials, and whose stills can only be ru, under the stimulus of a high tax.

Flurth—A great many bificials and a few Congressmen, who think the having attempted to collect \$2 a gallon, it would be a confession of weakness and a sacrifice of dignity on the part of the government to now reduce the tax.

The Secretary of the Treasury has constituted the commission for the purpose of examining the different meters presented for the use of distilleries, which was authorized by a joint resolution of Congress suspending the Tico meter, and the members of the commission are gradually arriving in this city and hope soon to bable to commence operations. A number of meters in the hands of their inventors are here awaiting examination.

The Rumers have several times within the last year been in circulation to the effect that Secretary McCulloch had ordered the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York city to sell certain amounts of gold to meet he expenses of the government or to preserve an equilibrium in the market. These rumors generally proceed from a source sufficiently trustworthy to give them a strong semblance of truth, and they find a large number of believers and comstimes have their effect upon the gold market. On Tuesday lasts a report of this kind was again put forth; but it contained an owner truth, than the Mr. Sunner proceeded to say that the courts were too. from a source sufficiently trustworthy to give them a strong semblance of truth, and they find a large number of believers and sometimes have their effect upon the gold market. On Tuesday last a report of this kind was again prodecessors. The Secretary of the Treasury states that the Assistant Treasurer in New York was long ago init may be deemed necessary and judicious; but that before such sale is made notice shall be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will, if his opinion does not coincide with that of the Assistant Treasurer, forbid the sale. The Secretary never has, since the of the before mentioned instructions, sent to the Assist order to sell gold, nor did he sens such an order

The Charges Against Justice Field. The House Judiciary Committee will hold their next meeting on Friday and take testimony in regard to the charges against one of the Associate Justices of the

The Tennessee Centested Sent. The Telegram mays the case of Butler va Powell, contestants for the seat of the First Congressional disrict of Tennessee, was to-day completed and submitted for the action of the committee. Mr. Butler is the sitting member. The testimony, however, elicits the fact that he was a member of the Tonnessee rebel Legislature. How this will affect his chances remains to

Register of the Treasury. The Senate this afternoon, after discussion, confirmed the nomination of General Noah L. Jeffrice, of Maryland, as Register of the Treasury. Major B. B. French Appointed to a Clerkship

in the Treasury Department, Major B. B. French, formerly Commissioner of Public ship, at a salary of \$1,800, in the Treasury Department. vice Samuel McKean, the disbursing clerk of the De

Operations of the Lighthouse Board.
The Lighthouse Board will issue their list of lights on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the course of a and from Oregon to California on the Pacific coast. As soon as they are issued collectors of customs and lighthouse inspectors will be supplied with copies or the benifit of mariners. The list will embrace about three hundred and sixty lights on the Atlantic and about twenty on the Pacific coast. Several additional lights have been added to the Atlantic coast since the last annual list was issued, and the Lighthouse lishing the lights which have been destroyed. The an ports and tributaries.

The Telegram says that at a meeting of the Board of Common Council of this city last night a series of resolutions denouncing the radical scheme to govern Washington by a Board of Commissioners, instead of extendng the old charter, were passed and ordered to be sent to both houses of Congress. The people here regard the whole scheme as anti-republican and designed to take from them all voice in the government of the city.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently announced an opinion in a will case, where the suit was originally brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maryland. The decree of the latter court was reversed and the case was remanded with directions to enter a decree dismissing the bill of complaint for want of jurisdiction, without prejudice to the plaintiff to bring any suits she may be advised in the proper court. The main point for this decision is, that a citizen of this District, or the citizen of a Territory, does not come under powers of the judiciary, which includes cases between itizens of different States, while several of the defendauts concerned in the will are residents of the District of Columbia. Associate Justices Chifford and Field and the Chief Justice dissented from the opinion of the majority of the court. In the paper read by the first named the ground was taken that the motion made to dismiss should be depted, for the reason that, according to the constitution and law of February, 1839, a suit could be brought in equity, as at common law, and that from this critizens of the Called States could be debarred. The Additional Bounty-Circular from Gen-

General Brice to-day tasued the following important circular in reference to information regarding the addi-

circular in reference to information regarding the additional army bounty:—

It long since became wholly impracticable to answer the immeuse number of letters from the impationt claimants and claim agents, asking information as to the progress and prospects of their respective claims for the additional bounty. A rule was, therefore, necessarily adopted that after the due acknowledgment of the receipt at this office of the application and papers in each case no subsequent communication not pertinent to a proper situedation and entitlement of a claim should be answered or otherwise noticed. An evasion of this rule is now acquire to the properties of the rule is now acquired to the rule of a claim should be answered or otherwise noticed. An evasion of this rule is now acquire for of congress, through whom inquiries are transmitted and answers expected. Recently scores of such letters have been daily received from or through members, which, to the present time, we have ondeavored to answer. This demined has grown, however, to proportions so formidable, and with an erideat increasing tendency, as to render tudispensable the rigid application of the rule to all cases.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

Mr. GROKES, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee or Naval Affairs made a report on the resolution to regard to navy yards, passed in December tast. Ordered to

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to de

Mr. Shraman, (rep.) of Obio, introduced a bill to de-clare the State of Alabama entitled to be restored to the right of representation in Congress. Referred to Com-mittee on Judiciary. [See Washington despatches.] Mr. Mondan, [rep.] of N. Y., insueduced a bill to establish an exterior line in New York harbor on both eides of Hudson river. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

sides of Harson river, Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Conness, rep. 1 of Cal., introduced a bill to grant aid in the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humbold Bay, in the State of California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

JUNE TRANSPORTION OF GOVERNESS ACCOUNTING OFFICERS.

Mr. WILLMAN, (rep.) of Organ, from the Committee on Sinesse, reported a joint resolution declaring the meaning of the law relative to the sottlement of accounts and defining the jurisdiction of accounting officers, and reported and recommended the passage of a suitable bill.

there shall be no abridgement or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and neither this condition nor the laws of Congress securing such equality of rights now in force in the Territory of Colorado, shall be abrogated or set aside, anything in the constitution or laws of said State to the contrary notwithstanding; the right to require and enforce a compliance with and obedience to the same be and hereby is expressly reserved to the Congress of the United States of America; the time for holding the election for members of the Legislature and for State officers to be not later than sixty days from the passage of this bill, and the time for the meeting of the Legislature not more than thirty days afther the election.

question was whether it should be allowed to pass without some endeavor to reach the effender, which was the railroad company, unless the act of its agent was disavowed.—

Mr. MORRILL—And proper reparation made.

Mr. SURMER proceeded to say that the courts were too slow for justice in such a case. He also called attention to an occurrence on the railroad from Washington to Baitimore, where an employé of the other House (Mr. Dowing, the rostaurant keeper,) with his family had been maitreated in defiance of the principles underlying the Chvil Rights bill. He trusted that the Committee on the District of Columbia would provide a remedy for this state of things.

Mr. Conness sympathized with the statement made by the Senator, and was ready to go as far as he or any other Senator in putting an end to this system of cowardly treatment of unoffending persons in public conveyances. But I would remind the Senator that this is not the only class of outrages that deserve immediate attention at our hands and at the hands of the honorable Senator. It is now nearly four weeks since the outrageous arrests of citizens of the United States for words spoken and acts done in the United States for words spoken and acts done in the United States has taken place in the territory of Great Hritain. Those citizens have been incarcerated in dungeons, they have been tried and convicted, in many instances, I have no doubt, by juries selected for their conviction, and they have been zent to the hulks.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., inquired whether the outrages were against blacks or whites. (Laughter.)

Mr. Conness and he was not informed, but whether black or white it was an outrage against the American name and nation. Mr. Conness proceeded, saying that if the chivairous Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis, and those who acted with him politically would join them upon the general proposition of freedom and protection to all, discord would cease in this nation to day. He (Mr. Conness) was in earnest upon this subject. When it was before the Sen

citizens were deprived of their liberty and outraged for the expression of their convictions in favor of human liberty.

Mr. Summ.—Is the Senator aware of any delay?

Mr. Conmess and he was aware of one month's delay, during which no word had been uttered by this Senate or its legitimate mouthpiece, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Atlairs, on this question. They had been told that the Executive and State Departments were considering this case. How? By sending to England and Ireland for copies of indictment. But when arrosts, not of British subjects, but arrests offensive to Great Britain, were made, did she send back to ask the reasons of those arrests or give us an opportunity to state the case? No. But the demand for the release of the prisoners was simultaneous with the transportation of a few contemptible British regiments, British power significantly reaching across the Atlantic and demanding with threats their immediate release. True, this unmittgated insolence towards the nation was at a time when, perhaps, discretion was the better part of valor. But that exigency no longer remained, and it should be regarded as the crime of crimes against this nation to put a foreible hand upon an American citizen unless he were engaged in stirring up sedition or committing other offeness against the local laws of the nation in which he happened to be. He was glad that Senator and others had rushed forward to defend an unprotected female against the local laws of the nation in which he happened to be a few was glad that Senator and others had rushed forward to defend an unprotected female against the local laws of the nation in which he happened to be the was glad that Senator and others had rushed forward to defend an unprotected female against the kenter of Great Britain understand that there was a power here that word he excepted in defence of national rights and national pride. Sience at times becomes men, and indicates strength and power, but only when they are getting ready for a struggle. He was glad to

in favor of universal liberty for all.

Mr. Scanan sand he would not follow the Senator in topics not pertinent to this debate, which was simply based on as inquiry to an outrage within sight of this Capitol, in which fellow elitican and immediate neighbors were in question. He dd not understand the senator of the control of the contr

ejected by a policeman and others belonging to the company, while, he said, other negro women sat there undisturbed, because, forsooth, they had some white women's babies in their arms. In other words, black women is a service capacity were allowed there, and a free octoroon, scarce distinguishable from a white woman, was rudely thrust from the cars, while Southern blackguards sat there with impunity. This was an outrage of which the Sonate and it's nation should take notice, even were she less of a lady in her nature and bearing.

bearing.

Mr. SCHINE produced a communication from the secretary of the railroad company stating that its affairs

on the hands of a receiver, to whom the recent

in the hands of a receiver, to whom the recent

rigges were to be attached and disavowed any responin the hands of a receiver, to whom the recease of the service of the control of

Mr. Fowler, (rep.) of Tenn., thought the Com-on the District of Columbia would do full justice to

on the District of Columbia would do full justice to the question.

Mr. Johnson hoped the facts were not true. If they were there should be some remedy provided. If any such case as the Senator from Massachusetts had alluded to had occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad he had not heard of it, and he had no objection to an inquiry. He urged the taking up of the resolution in regard to Mr. Thomas, of Maryland.

Mr. Hankan, (rep.) of Jowa, moved to amend the resolution by referring the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary instead of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

After further discussion between Messrs, Conkiling, Hondricks and Cameron as to the reference of the resolution, the amendment to refer it to the Judiciary Committee was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

PROMULGATION OF THE LAWA.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., the bill to provide for the promulgation of the laws of the United States, heretofore published, was taken up and passed, with an amendment by the Committee on Printing, exempting from postage letters and documents sent to and from the Congressional printer on public business.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HONAR POSTFONED UNIT. Towards of the colleague.

(Mr. Thomas) was made the special order for the morning hour to-morrow.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all communications to him from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the removal or appointment of assessors or collectors since June, 1867, with the action, if any taken thereon. Adopted.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into executive session at three o'clock, and soon after, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1868.

THE INCOME TAX. Mr. STEWART, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced the petition of

Augustus Schell and other citizens of New York for the repeal of the tax on incomes. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. PREVENTION OF FOREIGN CONVICTS BEING SENT TO THE

WILSON, (rep.) of lows, presented a bill for the Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lows, presented a bill for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill enacts that no person who may have been duly convicted and adjudged guilty of murder, puracy, assassination, arson, robbery or forgery, and where conviction has not been reversed, shall be allowed to enter or remain in the Emited states; and it authorizes the Presudent, upon the production of satisfactory proof that a person so convicted of either of such crimes has entered or is about to enter the United States, to cause him to be sent back to the country from whence he came or in which he may have been so convicted. The bill has been drafted by the Secretary of State.

the Secretary of State.

Mr. VAN ARRNAM. (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether the Pension Bureau cannot be reorganized so as to promote the efficiency and economy of its administration. Adopted.

Mr. Humpher. (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to amend the act of February 26, 1845, extending the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts to certain cases on the Lakes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

diction of the United States District Cours to certain mittee.

Mr. Humpher presented resolutions of the Suffalo Common Council asking appropriations sufficient to complete the harbor improvements there on the plan recommended by the United States Engineer Department. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

The bill reported from the Cammittee on Foreign Affairs concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States came up as the business of the morning hour, and a desultory discussion arose as to the question of closing the debate and of disposing of the various amendments that have been already suggested.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., declared himself unalterably opposed to incorporating in the Statutes of the United States the offensive English principle that the Legislature can confer or withhold the power of expairition. That was the doctrine of Lord Palmerston's despatch to Mr. Bancrofs in 1849 or in 1850.

At length, Mr. Banks, having allowed the amendments of Messra. Butler, Spalding and Boyer to be offered, moved the previous question, the effect of which would be to cut off all further amendments.

The House by a decided vote refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Janks, (rep.) of R. I., offered his amendment, by way of a substitute, declaring that the rights of expairiation and of naturalization are declared to be and to have been part of the public law of the United States, and directing the Executive to insist on the recognition of such rights by the governments of all other nations.

Mr. Juvp. (rep.) of Hiss., offered his amendment as indicated at the close of his speech last Wednesday, Mr. Butland, for Mr. Jenkes' amendment. It was ordered to be printed, but was not read.

Mr. Paury, (dem.) of N. Y., offered an amendment to

ordered to be printed, but was not read.

Mr. Psurs, (dem.) of N. Y., offered an amendment to
Mr. Jenckes' amendment in the way of an additional
proviso.

Mr. Jenckes' amendment in the way of an additional proviso.

Mr. Wooderings, (rep.) of VL. closed up the morning hour by a speech in favor of the principles of the bill. The morning hour having expired the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour, and all the amendments were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harser presented the resolutions of the Friendly Sons of Ireland, of Jersey City and New York; in reference to the protection of adopted citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BULL.

The EXECUTYE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION RUL.

The House then, at a quarter-past one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wilson, of lows, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Donnelly, (rep.) of Min., moved to amend the bill by inserting items for the Department of Education to the amount of \$11,500. He made an argument in support of the amendment showing the importance of the department, and that if no appropriations were made for the purpose it would work a repeal of the acconsituting it. He understood that the reason for omitting appropriations for it was that there was some dissatisfaction with the gentleman who had been appointed Commissioner.

constituting it. He understood that the reason for omiting appropriations for it was that there was some disastistation with the gentleman who had been appointed Commissioner.

Mr. Pruys supported the amendment and spoke in high terms of Mr. Banvard, the Commissioner.

Ar. Wasmuranz, (rep.) of Illi, admitted that the object of the Commistice on Appropriations in omitting items for the Department of Education was that it might work a repeal of the act constituting it. The gentleman at the head of it had not spent two months out of twelve in the city of Washington, and thou had kept his office over a restaurant.

Mr. Stations, (rep.) of Ohio, expressed his regret that the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had felt called upon to redect on the character of the commissioner.

Mr. Wasmuranz disclaimed doing so.

Mr. Stations referred to the ramark about his doing bestiess over a restaurant.

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Mr. Stations referred to the remark about his doing bestiess over a restaurant.

Mr. Wasmuranz disclaimed the word that the was any great objection, for the House of Representatives did business over a restaurant.

Mr. Wasmuranz did not know that that was any great objection, for the House of Representatives did business over a restaurant.

Mr. Wasmuranz did not know that the was any great the gentleman who filled the office of commissioner; but he could find no authority in the constitution for the establishment of any such department, and he feared that the capariment who filled the office of commissioner; but he could find no authority in the constitution for the setablishment of any such department, and he feared that the Department of Education, and that that ha had passed the Heuse voling as amount party v

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

List of Americans registered in Paris for the week ending January 30, 1869: —From New York—Mr. W. B. Sage and lady, Mr. and Mrz. D. G. Ray. Newark—Mr. and Mrz. E. W. McClave, Mr. M. J. McClave. Buffalo—Mr. C. G. Williams. Boston—Mr. J. F. Cole, Mr. E. C. Bailey. Newburyport—Mr. J. H. Brown. Southington—Mr. F. A. Harl. Chillicothe—Mr. H. Emmitt, Cincinnati—Mr. W. L. Malory. San Fraucisco—Mr. J. B. Thounan and wife, Mr. W. P. Dewey, Kanass—Mr. E. M. Richardt. Pannsylvanis—Mr. W. C. Burchard, Mr. J. V. Iogham. United States—Mr. J. W. Crane, Mr. L. S. Worthington, Mr. A. W. Hearn.

Mrs. Deborah Cass Silliman died recently in Santa Cruz county, Cal., in her eighty-sixth year. She was a sister of General Lowis Cass and widow of Wyllis Silliman, late of Zancaville, who was the publisher of the first newspacer in Marietts. November 30, 1801.

EUROPE.

Prussian Fortifications On and Near the Rhine.

RUSSIAN ADVOCACE OF PEACE.

The French Transation tio Mail Steamship Company's steamship Saint Laurent, Captain Bocande, which left Brest on Saturday, the lat of February, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, with one hundred and forty-seven passengers and a valuable cargo. The Saint Laurent

of our cable despatches as late as the newspaper advices on board the Cunard steamship Palmyra, due here from Queenstows, Capiala Bocandie having attended to the

The Rouen (France) journals are filled with praises of the manner in which Mile. Adelina Patti played "Lucia" in the theatre of that town, January 28. Nothing, they declare, could be finer than her performance, both for

M. Auber attained his eighty-seventh year January 20. General Mellinet, to do honor to the composer, brought the band of the National Guard of Paris to give him an aubade, and the veteran musician came down and warmly thanked the General. The pieces played were the overture of "La Muctte" and a march composed by

M. Auber when only fourteen years of age. During the legislative debate on the French Army bill, Vice Admiral Count Bouet-Villaumer said: "The sword will always be the ultima ratio of nations as well as kings, so long as the particans of peace cannot rob man of his passions and of his desire to deprive others of their possessions. The bill before us is the sword of France, and it is fully equal to the necessities of the time. The former legislation has given us armies inadequate to fight on two frontiers at the same time; but the new law will not only lengthen the sword of France; it will strengthen ber trident, which was necessary.

RUSSIA.

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Great Railroad Loan-Naturalization in It is officially announced that the general bond of the issue of the remaining £2,500,000 of the Orel Vitebak

company and the imporial government and transmitted to Mosers. Thomson, Bonar & Co., in London.

A decree published to-day orders that the naturalization laws hitherto valid in Poland, shall be superseded by the Russian laws on the subject.

Railway Loan of £4,500,000 has been signed by the

The Governor of Poland has arrived here. The Public Voice for Pence. St. Peressung, Jan. 25, 1868. All to-day's papers contain articles extremely favor able to the maintenance of peace. The Borsen Zeitung appeals to the Russian government as a strong military Power to take the initiative of a general disarmament.

AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Military Reform-Royal Compliment to Italy cial commission will meet next week under the presidency of the Minister of War to discuss reforms of the military organization. The members of the com-mission are Lieutenant Field Marshals Ramming, Har-burg, Saint Quentin, Gabienz, Philippovich, Marotrich

The Italian General Mezzocapo has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

HUNGARY.

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Conciliatory Advances from Creatia.

AGRAM, Jan. 28—Evening. tion to Peach for the purpose of coming to an agre-

TURKEY.

with Hungary.

He said :-

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAMS TO THE MERALD.

War Vessels for Crete-A Samlote Deputation Last week two Turkish frigates left for Crete with fresh troops and stores. On board one of the frigates was an aide-de-camp of the Sultan, the bearer of the firman granting the recent concessions.

Fenet-Reports from Crete.
Constantinoria, Jan. 27, 1868.
General Ignation, the Russian Minister, is positively expected back in four weeks' time, passing probably

through Berlin.

The Grand Vizier is still expected from Crete soon.

the usual selemnities. The Levant Herald publishes news from Crete of the 14th inst., reporting some triding skirmishes without

important results.

Interesting Additional Facts Concerning the Wonderful Machinations of the Thieves. Yesterday afternoon, at the trial meeting of the Police Board—Mr. Acton in the exceriator's chair—Mr. Poener, whose place was robbed of \$8,000 worth of jewelry and \$2,500 in money a few nights ago, was examined as to what he knew about the affair. His statement will be found of exceeding interest, showing that like those of a gentleman with a very horny head, the circumventions of the thieving fraternity are not to be despised.

On the evening of the robbery I left the store about half-past nine o'clock and returned about half-past

Mr. Acton-Where did you go? Tell the whole story. I went next door, to the Gotham. You know after business hours I generally go in there to have a little recreation. A long time ago a man was introduced to me as a Mr. Martin, a professor of music, from Canada. The gentleman who introduced me to him was at the me as a Mr. Martin, a professor of music, from Canada. The gentleman who introduced me to him was at the time a stranger and was known to me afterwards by the name of Mr. Spence. The latter and Martin was a friend of his, and that he himself was a friend of his, and that he himself was a friend of his, and that he himself was a doministioner to the Paris Exposition and also superineedent of a newly tavested battery at Newark. It took Mr. Spence two or three months to get acquainted with me. Semetimes he would not at my table, at my restaurant, and talk about the Paris Exposition; he was a very good talker and spoks several languages. After a while we got so well acquainted that we took a dring together. Last Christmas Day he and Mr. Martin met me at the restaurant, and after talking awhile I mysted them to have a digartith me, and then saked them not take a Christmas drink, which they did; at that same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is that same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is the same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is the same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is not a same time Mr. Martin called for drinks and is was a same time Mr. Spence west away. Two or three days interward is risknama, with a full face; very nice man, too, he was—"wants to get a pair of siever button." I said that idan's open till twolve o'clock, and if he wanted them he'd have to come in after that hour. He said I would dolled him a number in the sa

not necessary, as I did nt care who I trusted \$9. After New Year's I mused him about ten days. One afternoon, however, Mr. Martin—and he was dressed is black, you know, gentiemanly, you know—came in, and I said to him, "What has become of our friend Spence?" "Ah! he owes you \$9. I believe," he roplied. "Oh, that makes no difference," I replied. "He's over seeing the pattery at Newark," said Martin I said "Aft right." and we then had drinks. The following week Martin Said his friend Spence would be around the next week, Accordings to the Newark battery. Said he, "Won't "ou please beep them for me, and take care they don't get damaged?" He then paid me the \$9 he owed me. I said to him, "Let's go into the Gotham and get something to drink." I sat down, and we played a few games of cards; he lost, but very pleaseably; we played "drinks, you know, not for money. That "as on wednesday night ou Saturday Mr. "astiff came in and fat down in the store. He wanted me to go next door and play a game of casino had said he'd go out and be in again in a minute. He returned in about ten minutes, and after helping me to put the shutters up we went into the Gotham. By design, I suppose, I was Induced to sit on a side of the table where I could not exactly get eat of my place before he wanted me to get up, and he, I noticed afterward, placed himself in a position so that he could, by looking in the looking glass, see any genson who would enter the room. We played two or three games. I lost two or three times, and so did he. About half-past eleven I went out, and on trying my door if found the look would not work. I tried to push it open and it opened as easily at could be, and the contents were all gone, and that's all I know about is, and you know as much about its a fid. I would remark that on the following Monday a lady came late my store and wanted a gold watch she had left to be repaired, when I told her of my loss. She said, "I'm so sorry, for I called here on Saturday might about maso o'clock, and met a lady and geatleman a

ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Inquest Before Coroner Smith and a Jary.

An inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon, before Coroner Smith, of Brooklyn, and a jery, touching far as can be ascertained, indicated that the deceased who was a carpenter by occupation, respectably comnected and about seventy years of age, was pursuing his trade at work in a new building on Warren street, near Nevins, and on the 7th of September last, while se employed, a young man entered the place and some angry words passed between them, when the letter seized an ade, which the old man held at the time and struck him a blow with the back of the instrument on the head. From the effect of this assault Conkin became insensible and remained so for some time. A few days subsequently, when lying very low, the decaased sent for the Coroner and made an ante-mertem statement, in which he charged one Feter Conners (a person whom he asserted he had never seen before) with having committed the assault in question. On these representations Conners was arrested and held in custody for soveral weeks, when the blow and he was released from confinement. But though the old man rallied at intervals and recovered from his winted stupor, little hopes were entertained of his recovery, and last week he sunk gradually, breathing his last on Sunday evening. The accused was again taken into custody to abide by the result of the Coroner's investigation.

The post mortem examination of the body made by

into custody to acide by the result of the Corener's investigation.

The post mortem examination of the body made by Dr. Shepard showed that there was a deep seated abscess in the brain, and that the skull was badly fractured as with a stroke from some beavy weight. Indeed, the surgeons agree that the deceased exhibited a most wonderful degree of vitality, as he had ingered for five months under such a severe fracture as the general character of the wound displayed. Soveral witnesses were examined yesterday, when the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LARGEST circulation of any afternoon paper in the city. It is, therefore, the most desirable medium for advertisers.

BRUTE WILL NOT SWALLOW DRUGS .- A HU-

A BRUTE WILL NOT SWALLOW DRUGS.—A HUman being ought to exercise at least as much wisdom
as a beast, guided only by instinct. Take an appie in one
hand, a spoonful of medicine in the other; approach a child
and see which it will choose. In most cases brute force is
required to force medicine down the throat of any child.
Men and women loathe and abbor the cursed dose; our
natural instinct rises up in abborrence to this worn out heathenish practice, handed down to us as a relie of the dark
ages, conceived by the most surpersitions men, composed of
soothsayers and astrologers. We find some so isgoorant at
the present day who believe that medicines act. Under this
delusion they swallow pills, physic, cod liver oil, bitters,
soothing syrups, &c. The simpletons think this drug acts
thus gulp down another, expecting it to operate in a different
manner, to reach this organ or that complaint. Folks possesses
ed of common sense know that all drugs or medicines of, any
kind are simply dead, luert maker. have no life, but are,
chaos. If a dose will purge the bowels, it will physic the
box or bottle from which it was taken. Pour a dose of it
into a dead person; see now if your boated relie of harbarism acts upon the corpse. Now try a dose of the detestable
stuff; turn it down your own throat, the living system acts
upon it and rejects it as an enemy, throws it out at nature's
general outlet, or by the water through the action of the
kidneys or at the porce; some doses most abominable are
thrown with violence and disgust back again, out of the
mouth, but the medicine does not act—the living system acto
on the medicine and opposes it. Millions are committing stant companions. All who debauch and prostitute their atomach by swallowing medicines deserre their face; it is a sin acainst their better nature and all right reason, and it is impossible for such to eleaps the consequences. It will pledge my word and honor, knowing the truth of what I here assert by experience, that all whe will swear eternal opposition to awallowing medicines, will in every case enjoy better health, longer life and possess more means, and be f rever grataful for the timely advice here given. All physical pain arises from minamation, be it a simple headache or toothache, neuralgie or rheumatic, pain in liver, lungs or any internal organ, a simple itch or any breaking out on the surface, ulcers of every name and nature, whether a frightful cancer or a fever sore. Inflammation causes the pain in all and every instance. Inflammation is heat; put out the fire and pain must cease absolutely. It can be done, and WOLCOTTS PAIN TAINT can do it. I don't ask you to believe it until you try it free of cost on any part of your body, whether pain be internal or external, acute or chronic, lameness or aches of the longest standing. I include all pain, of every mame and nature, and promise relies within five minutes at the very first application of PAIN FAINT, and by following directions permanendly cure millions who have been pronounced hopeless invalida, the way is clear, the road is plain, and a wayfaring man, though a fool or a sceptic, can try the remedy, without price and without faith at the following free offices that I have established:—170 Chatham source, New York general depot, or at the drug store of T. D. U. Miller, M. D., 1858 Fold areshue, 58 Market atrent, or 75th Third avenue, No. 11 Seventh avenue, also 76 Cornhil, Boston 63: Arch street, Philadelphia, 33 South Fear's treet, and would stangest the propriety of the medical execute, asyst—17th, which is the cheapest and best pain eners under heaven, and is the greatest binessing to mankind for the relief from pain ever known." Dr. Killer is

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